Nippon Times

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FUNCTION, SET-UP BARED OF NEW LIAISON OFFICE

Divided Into 3 Departments And Various Sections—Important Tasks Slated for Each

The Central Liaison Office established in the Foreign Office is to undertake negotiations and maintain coordination between the Government and the Allied occupation forces.

The First Department of the Central Liaison Office is to undertake the dispatch of interpreters, translation of all documents and letters as well as demanded materials, and other general affairs. The First Department is divided into First Section, General Affairs; Second Section, Liaison; Third Section, Translation; Fourth Section, Routine Affairs. The Liaison Section has already almost 1,000 interpreters and is ready to provide interpreters whenever demanded by the Allied forces.

The Second Department is to take care of political activities, and is to transmit military and political demands to be made by the Allied Nations according to the Potsdam Declaration to the Japanese Government offices and also to negotiate on concrete plans in accordance with the Government's wish. The Second Department is divided into First Section, Military Affairs; Second Section, Political Affairs; Third Section, Police Affairs and Fourth Section, Cultural Affairs. The First Section will handle various military demands of the Allied Nations and transmit them to the Imperial Headquarters, or attend to necessary affairs in the event of the dissolution of the Imperial Headquarters. The Second Section will negotiate, in cooperation with other Government offices on various political demands of the Allied Nations, including control of the press, improvement of the policing structure or recognition of the freedom of association and other questions. The Third Section will undertake matters concerning preservation of peace and order and policing affairs in the occupied areas. The Fourth Section will handle the demands of the Allied nations concerning revision of the educational system and text books, and cultural policies according to the Potsdam Declaration. Mainly, it will act between the Allied nations and the Education Minist.

The Third Department is to take care of economic aspects. First Section, Industry; Second Section, Reparations; Third Section, Accounting and Supplies; Fourth Section, Transportation. The First and Second Sections will undertake negotiations for the execution of economic provisions contained in the Potsdam Declaration, while the Third and Fourth Sections will handle matters relative to the banking and supplies for the interest of the occupation troops, and also transportation and communication facilities. To what extent Japanese industry will be allowed to exist or what heavy industries will be dissolved are some of the questions to be handled by the First Section, and thus it is a very important section, and has a very large organization. The Second Section will handle the problems of reparation, which is another important question. Also the inflation question and recovery of economic activity come under the sphere of this Section.

The Fourth Department will handle affairs concerning Japanese residents abroad and foreigners in Japan. It is divided into First Section, Japanese Abroad; Second Section, Interests in Foreign countries and Third Section, Foreigners in Japan. The Control Bureau recently established in the Foreign Office will directly look after the Japanese residents in Manchoukuo, China and Southern region, and negotiations with the occupation troops as regards our residents abroad and foreigners in Japan will be made by this Department. Then, with the landing of Allied troops more foreigners are expected to come, and matters to be handled by the Third Section will naturally increase.

MORE SPECIAL POLICE SET

To Guard Area of Operation of U.S. Troops in Kanagawa

The force of special police units to be dispatched at the request of the Kanagawa prefectural authorities for guarding the area of operation of the American troops, the first contingent of which arrived at Atsugi Airfield on Tuesday, will be enlarged. Accordingly, 1,000 guard officers and 10 ambulances will be sent.

In case any problems arise between the incoming troops and residents of this district, the matter should be immediately notified to the guard unit, gendarmerie or the naval peace preservation unit.

Lord Wavell Confers With India Secretary On Important Issues

Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, who is now visiting London at the invitation of the British Government, called upon Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, at the India Office on the morning of August 27 and conferred on important matters, reports a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 27 quoting a London report. The Viceroy was expected to dine with Prime Minister Clement Attlee on the evening of the same day at the latter's official residence, but as to the details of the talks nothing has been yet revealed.

CHINESE-SOVIET TREATY IS WELCOMED BY PRAVDA

Paper Says Port Arthur Will Become Mightiest Russian Naval Base in Pacific

The Pravda in its editorial on the Sino-Soviet Treaty says the Soviet Union is the first great Power to have relations with China on the basis of equality and respect for the sovereignty of the Chinese people, according to a Lisbon report dated August 27.

Among the statesmen mentioned in the editorial is the founder of the Chinese Republic, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He is quoted as follows. "The day will come when the U.S.S.R. will welcome a powerful and free China as a friendly ally. In the great struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world, both allies will march toward victory."

The editorial mentions the agreement not to interfere with each others internal affairs along with the principle of respect for each others territorial integrity and political independence.

The Pravda says the agreement on Port Arthur is of major importan It will become the mightiest Soviet naval base in the Pacific closed to all traffic except the warships and merchant marine of China and the Soviet Union.

The neighboring port of Dairen, however, is to be thrown open as a free port to all countries. The free port formula is acceptable to the Soviet Union.

This free port formula may be applied to another case. The much more delicate question of the port of Trieste claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia. The free port solution might turn out to be the best way of reconciling all the various interests involved.

EISENHOWER HOLDS MEET

Discusses at Frankfurt Eradication of Nazism and Militarism

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe, has opened a three-day conference of United States military leaders at Frankfurt on the eradication of Nazism and militarism in occupied Germany, according to a Berlin report of August 27 received in Berne.

High-ranking American officers who are expected to attend the meeting include General George S. Patton, Commander of the U.S. 3rd Army Group, and also the commander of the U.S. 6th Army Group.

Press dispatches said that emphasis would be placed at the conference on the establishment of the United States' role in controlling power in occupied territories and also would deal with the rehabilitation of Germany.

The American authorities will also concern themselves with the selection of replacement for positions formerly held by the Nazis.

New Syrian Cabinet Formed by Khoury; Third in 11 Months

A new Syrian Cabinet, the third in 11 months, has been formed after a five-day ministerial crisis, according to a Reuters report on Monday, relayed from Lisbon by Domei. The new cabinet was expected to meet in the chamber of deputies on Tuesday. The new cabinet is composed of Feres Khoury, Prime Minister; Loutfi Haffern, Minister of Interior; Khaled Aomzkahaled, Minister of Finance and Defense; Sabri Assali, Minister of Justice; Ahmed Charabati, Minister of Education and National Economy; Hikmat Hekim, Minister of Public Works; Hassan Djebbara, Minister of Supply, Mikhail Lien, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HOSTILITIES ARE ENDED ON ALL E. ASIAN FRONTS

Japanese Commanders, in Obedience to Imperial Command, Order Units to Cease Fire

Following conveyance by the Imperial Princes of the Imperial Command terminating hostilities to the Supreme Commanders of the Imperial Army and Navy in the South, China and Manchoukuo, armistice has been enforced peacefully on all the fronts. The existing conditions on various fronts are as follows:

On the Chinese continent:

The war on the Chinese continent which has lasted during the last eight years was brought to an end by the promulgation issued on August 17 by General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in Central China. On the basis of an agreement reached by representatives of the Japanese and Chinese forces at a meeting held at Chihkiang, Hunan Province, on August 21, hostilities have ceased in various districts.

On August 23, General Okamura notified the Chinese side of the completion of preparations for handing over Nanking to Chungking and on August 25 the Chungking army entered Nanking.

Though disputes have occurred between Chungking and Yenan forces over the question of taking over the peace zones the Japanese forces have remained outside of these struggles.

In the Manchurian and Korean regions:

In the face of the new situation arising out of action taken by the Soviet army in crossing the Manchoukuoan border, utmost importance is being attached to the movement of the Kwantung Army. However, General Otozo Yamada, Commander of the Kwantung Army, issued an order to the Japanese Forces for suspension of fighting on August 17.

The Soviet parlementaires arrived at Mukden and Kungchuling on August 19 and on the following day armistice was completely enforced on all the fronts.

On the southern front:

Although communications with various fronts in the southern regions are still restricted, the armistice has been enforced in the southern regions.

In the Burmese region:

General Hyotaro Kimura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma region, effected liaison with the Headquarters of the Anti-Axis Military Forces in Southeast Asia on August 23, informing the headquarters of the fact that he had ordered the Japanese Forces to cease hostilities.

In Sumatra:

An order to cease hostilities was issued by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces on August 19.

In Java:

The Batavia Broadcasting Station announced on August 20 that an order for armistice had been received.

On Bougainville Island:

Hostilities ceased on August 22 on this island which is the foremost advance post of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific. However, it is expected that it will take a month before the order to cease hostilities reaches various Japanese units which are scattered in the Solomons region.

On New Britain:

A Melbourne broadcast on August 22 announced that should assurance be given that the Japanese Forces in Rabaul will not fire at Allied planes the Allied forces would be ready to supply the Japanese Forces with materials.

On New Guinea:

Armistice was enforced on August 21.

On Wake Island:

The Japanese Garrison received armistice order on August 17.

On Mille Island:

Armistice was put into effect on August 22.

Thus, hostilities have ceased on all the fronts in China, Manchuria, Korea, South Karafuto and regions in the South.

Foreign Chiefs Meeting

The Executive Council of Foreign Secretaries of the five countries, namely, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Chungking and France is scheduled to be held on September 10 in London, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 27 quoting a Reuters report from London. It is generally speculated that on the occasion, the matter concerning the responsibility of the five countries toward the occupation forces in Germany and other places will be put on the conference agenda.

His Majesty to Attend Opening Ceremony Of Diet to Meet for 2 Days From Sept. 4

The opening of the Diet originally scheduled for September 2 has been postponed by two days, and as the present schedule stands, the Legislature is to meet for two days on September 4 and 5. The opening ceremony is slated to be held on September 4.

The change in the schedule has been forced by the delayed arrival of the Allied forces in Japan due to weather conditions. Because the Diet is to be held immediately after the signing of the surrender terms, the delay was inevitable.

In the forthcoming session the Government will honestly and straightforwardly explain the circumstances leading to the termination of the war and encourage the people for collaboration for the re-building of the postwar country.

On Monday morning Prime Minister Prince H. I. H. Naruhiko Higashikuni conferred with the representatives of the House of Representatives for cooperation in the Diet while on Tuesday the Prime Minister was slated to have met the members of the House of Peers.

The Diet will become organized on September 1, and His Majesty the Emperor will personally attend the opening ceremony on September 4. The Diet will prepare a reply to the Imperial Message and complete the election of officers for the session on the same day.

On the morning of September 5 the House of Peers will meet in plenary session and the House of Representatives will meet also in plenary session on the afternoon of the same day. Following the Prime Minister's speech, representative interpellations will be made in both Houses.

The session is scheduled to end on September 5 but if a special committee meeting is to be opened regarding measures pertaining to the conclusion of the war, the session may be prolonged by one day.

The Dai Nippon Seijikai has decided to permit three or four members to take the floor and interpellate the Government most daringly and candidly regarding definite plans of the Government for the measures to meet the unprecedentedly important situation. The Seijikai is also preparing for adoption of a resolution concerning the maintenance of the national polity and adherence to the Imperial Rescript and another resolution for expression of gratitude to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces.

Making Preparations

In the light of the political significance of the coming historical Diet session, the 88th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet, which is to be convoked on September 4 for a two-day session the Government is making all necessary preparations for it.

All the directors of the Dai Nippon Seijikai were invited to the official residence of the Prime Minister at 10 a.m. Monday when Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Minister Without Portfolio Prince Fumimaro Konoye and other members of the Cabinet were present representing the Government, and discussed exhaustively with the leading members of the Dai Nippon Seijikai matters to cope with the coming Diet session. It was stated that the Government will hold a similar conference with leading members of the House of Peers on Tuesday morning at the official residence of the Prime Minister.

An urgent meeting of the directors of the Dai Nippon Seijikai was held on Monday afternoon to discuss the attitude to be taken by the Seijikai. Various groups in the House of Representatives will hold a joint meeting to discuss matters relating to the coming Diet session at 10 a.m. on Tuesday.

Various groups in the House of Peers will also meet in conference jointly before the opening of the Diet session to deliberate on the attitude to be taken by the House of Peers toward the Extraordinary Diet session.

Adopting an utmost serious and positive attitude toward the coming Diet session the Dai Nippon Seijikai is prepared to make interpellations following the important report and the speech on the administrative policy at the outset of the Diet session.

The House of Representatives is expected to adopt a resolution expressing appreciation for the meritorious services rendered by the Imperial Army and Navy and at the same time it will express its condolence for those who fell in fighting and their bereaved families.

In view of the historical significance of the coming Diet session the Dai Nippon Seijikai will also adopt a resolution regarding the observance of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, the defense of the national structure and the reconstruction of a new Japan.

A meeting of various groups of the House of Peers was held at 10 a.m. Monday in the Diet building participated by Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and Count Tadamasa Sakai, Vice-President. The meeting was opened with a report by Prince Tokugawa who reported on the result of the interviews he had with Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, former Prime Minister, on August 10 and with Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni on August 23.

A report was made by the chief secretary of the House of Peers about the agenda of the Diet session which was followed by an exchange of unreserved views by those who were present.

ENVOY HURLEY DEPARTS FOR YENAN TO SEE MAO

Will Accompany Communist Leader to Chungking for Meeting With Chiang

Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to China, left Chungking on Monday for Yenan to accompany Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, back to Chungking and if weather permits they will return on Tuesday, according to a Chungking report of August 27 received in Lisbon.

Prior to his departure, Ambassador Hurley said: "I am going to Yenan with the consent and full approval of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and at the invitation of Mao Tse-tung. I shall accompany Mao and his party to Chungking where they will enter into direct negotiation with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Central Government."

"I am glad to be returning to Yenan," he continued "and I am glad to have been able to maintain the respect and confidence of the leaders of both parties."

Another Chungking report said that Mao Tse-tung has accepted Chiang Kai-shek's invitation to come to Chungking. No definite date for the meeting has been set but it is believed that they will be held in the very immediate future.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Chinese Communist Party has published more proposals for relations with the Central government, asking for recognition of Communist administration in areas taken over from the Japanese by the Communist forces.

TRUMAN WARNS DANGER STILL IN PACIFIC, EUROPE

Avers U.S. Occupation Forces In Those Areas Must Be Held at Safe Levels

President Truman declared on Monday that "the situation in the Pacific continues to have many elements of danger" and that "war-torn and disorganized Europe is facing a difficult winter season with scarcities of food, fuel and clothing," according to a Reuters report from Lisbon by Domei. The President added that "our occupation forces in those areas must be held at safe levels."

The President's statement was contained in a letter to the chairman of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees warning them against relaxing or discontinuing conscription in the United States in face of growing public and congressional demands.

Expressing his firm conviction that the burden of occupation should not be carried by war veterans, President Truman said that 800,000 men could be obtained by the existing voluntary and conscription system by next July but that this number would be insufficent to meet requirements.

President Truman said that "estimates of Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur alone total 1,200,000, exclusive of the numbers required for supporting troops in the United States and other areas." The difference between 800,000 troops and the volunteers and whatever total strength is required must be made up by holding additional members in service, he said.

QUARTERS IN YOKOHAMA FOR ALLIED UNITS FIXED

Prefectural Officials Successfully End Preparations for Reception of Occupation Forces

With the establishment of the Headquarters for Reception of the Allied forces, officials of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office have made all preparations for extending comfort and convenience to the officers and men of the Allied forces under the existing difficult conditions.

The Headquarters is headed by Governor Fujimoto of Kanagawa Prefecture who directed the work of assigning quarters, collecting necessary articles for these quarters, restoring gas, telephone, electricity service and transporting foodstuffs. Since all this work had to be accomplished in a short space of time, the officials of the Headquarters had almost no time to return to their homes. They made utmost efforts to complete preparations by lodging at the Headquarters.

Tht most difficult problem the officials faced in making preparations was the task of assigning quarters to the Allied forces since 95 per cent of the city of Yokohama had been devastated by air raids. The gas, telephone, electric and city water facilities had not been restored. The city water was not available in high-storied buildings because of low water pressure. All the work had to be attended to in a short period of time.

A total of some 3,000 students have been mobilized in cleaning up the city of Yokohama as well as in transporting materials.

The officials of the Headquarters headed by Governor Fujimoto undertook these difficult tasks for extending available comfort and facilities to the Allied Forces with the conviction that by the work they have undertaken will the international faith of Japan be judged by the Allies.

The assignment of quarters to the Allied forces was fixed by the Kanagawa Prefectural Office on August 27. The Headquarters of the Allied Forces is to be assigned to the Customs Office in Yokohama.

The quarters are as follows:

The house of the former manager of the Standard Petroleum Company, 53 Asahidai, Naka-ku, Yokohama for the Commander and eight others. The house of Carl Krier, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, for the Chief of Staff and five other high ranking officers. The monastery at Yamate-cho, Naka-ku for high-ranking officers. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for 20 non-commissioned officers. The Foreigners Club for 70 non-commissioned officers. The New Grand Hotel for 150 non-commissioned officers. The Helm House for 70 non-commissioned officers. The Rising Sun Oil Company for 110 non-commissioned officers. The Imperial Apartments for 20 non-commissioned officers. The Bund Hotel for 100 non-commissioned officers.

The first reserve quarters are as follows:

The Toa Shipping Co., the Mitsubishi Building, Trade building and three others.

The second reserve quarters follows:

The Horikoshi firm and Joint Trading Building.

The barracks.

The raw-silk examination building where 1,900 soldiers will be quartered. The office of the Warehouse Control Association for 200, the Bankoku Building for 100 and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for 100.

Aiding Aussie Captives

An Australian vessel with a cargo of 200 tons of food and clothing for Australian prisoners and internees in Japanese-occupied countries sailed from Sydney, according to a Sydney dispatch to Domei through Lisbon on August 28. It has not been announced where the vessel will land.

Soong Going to London

T. V. Soong, Chinese Prime Minister, has been invited to visit London but has not been able to fix a date, says a Reuters diplomatic correspondent, according to an August 27 London report received in Lisbon and quoted by Domei. Soong has been for the past nine days in Washington having flown there from Moscow.

Ex-Wake Commander Rescued

The U.S. Navy Department announced that Commodore Winfield Cunningham, Commander of the Wake Garrison at the time of the Japanese occupation of the island, was rescued near Peking by an American rescue unit, according to a Washington report reaching Domei from Lisbon on August 25.

9 B-29's Drop Supplies To Allied War Captives Being Held at Weihsien

Nine B-29's dropped food and medical articles in drum cans for the officers and men of the Allies at a war prisoners' camp in Weihsien, Hopei Province. This is the first time that B-29 planes were employed for dropping supplies, the Headquarters of the U.S. 20th Air Force announced on August 27, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 27 reported, quoting a Guam report.

U.S. ARMY'S DIFFICULTIES IN JAPAN BARED BY SWING

Occupation Troops Must Iron Out Transportation and Living Conditions

The landing of American troops on Japan and also the steps to be taken by the Americans after the landing were explained by Raymond Gram Swing, noted American radio commentator in his weekly broadcast made on August 23, according to a Lisbon report to Domei.

An outline of his broadcast follows:

"Even though the American forces will have the wholehearted support of the Japanese as regards their landing, they must be fully prepared to meet any development. It will not be possible to obtain in any large quantity from the Allied nations materials and supplies other than those for purely military purposes.

"Ships at present possessed by Japan have been reduced to about one-sixth of the prewar figure. Under the circumstances, all available vessels will be offered for use by the Americans for the present, and practically no ship will be detailed for carrying public consumption goods or non-urgent purposes.

"Japan's harbor facilities are very poor, and until proper landing facilities are reconstructed, an ordinary landing action will be difficult. Regarding this point, the offer of detailed maps of Japan's defense plan and other aid may be obtained from the Japanese.

"Another point to be noted in respect to landing is the question of airfields. Most of the Japanese airfields have been destroyed, and those remaining have to be improved to enable the landing and taking off of large transport planes.

"Much time will be required before railways can be operated, and the operation of the remaining railway lines will not be possible before the landing of necessary materials. Most of the Japanese roads are inadequate for transporting heavy materials of the United States Army, and they have to be reconstructed. The Army is also planning to widen narrow roads.

"All information available at present tell that Japan is lacking all materials required by the occupation troops. Particularly the shortage of lumber is notable, and a large quantity of lumber must be imported. Engineering Corps of the United States Army are expected to land with movable lumber equipment, but still this will be impossible to solve the shortage of lumber. At least, a large portion of the occupation troops will have to spend the coming autumn in temporary barracks, whose locations are somewhat inconvenient with rice paddy fields surrounding them."

9,400 Germans Executed

Nine thousand four hundred Germans were executed by the Nazis during the war for listening to foreign broadcasts, the Luxembourg radio said on Monday night, according to a Domei-OWI dispatch from London.

U.S. War Department Planning to Draft 50,000 Men Per Month

The War Department in Washington announced on Monday that the United States will want 50,000 men every month whether Japan is occupied peacefully or not, according to a Reuters report from Washington, relayed by Domei from Lisbon. Any reduction in the draft for this total will depend on the number of volunteers. Meanwhile, in Melbourne it was reportedly stated that Australia will send garrison troops to Ocean Island, Nauru, the Solomons, New Guinea, Singapore, Timor, Borneo, and Tokyo. Negotiations about Timor which is owned partly by the Dutch and partly by the Portuguese are proceeding, it was added.

ALLIED OCCUPATION UNITS LAND AT ATSUGI AIRFIELD

MacArthur Arriving on August 30 to Direct Advance of Air-borne Troops

Advance units of the Allied Occupation Forces arrived at the Atsugi Airfield, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tuesday morning, the first plane landing at 8:28 a.m.

An urgent Domei dispatch from Manila on Tuesday said advance units of the American occupation forces landed at Atsugi Airfield at 9 a.m. Tokyo time aboard 10 transport planes including three C-54's. It said about 150 men arrived, mostly engineers, who will make preparations for the landing of reinforcements. Their immediate task, it was said, will be to get ready signal and landing facilities.

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Occupation Forces, stated on August 26 that he was proceeding to the Okinawas that night or early the next morning to command the advance of the air-borne troops on August 30 into Atsugi Airfield, according to a Manila dispatch of August 27 reaching Domei through Lisbon.

General MacArthur further added that Lieutenant General Robert Eichelberger, commander of the U.S. 8th Army, would follow him in directing the landing of part of the 8th Army at Yokohama on September 1.

The U.S. 8th Army which participated in the Philippine operations will, according to reports, form the mainstay of the first advancing units of the Allied Army to enter the Tokyo area, it was broadcast by NBC, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on August 27.

The 8th Army will proceed into the Tokyo and Yokohama area on September 1.

Eighteen warships of the Allied Nations anchored about 1,000 meters off the coast of Zushi, Sagami Bay, at about 1 p.m. August 27, previous to the coming of the Allied fleet to the Yokosuka area.

500,000 Americans Coming

The number of American troops to participate in the occupation of Japan will total at least 500,000, reports a Reuters dispatch of August 27 from Okinawa, according to a Domei report from Lisbon. Five months are expected to be required for completing the landing of the American troops.

The United States Navy Department announced on August 21 that 12 American submarines together with the Third Fleet under the command of Admiral William Frederick Halsey, Commander of the U.S. Third Fleet, were operating in the waters near the Japanese mainland, according to a Domei dispatch from Washington dated August 27.

Japanese Army in P.I.

General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine Area, opened negotiations on August 27 for the surrender of the Japanese Army, according to a Manila dispatch from Lisbon the same day. General Yamashita is expected to receive instructions regarding surrender terms from Major General William Gill, U.S. 32nd Division commander.

Opening Bremen Port

Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, Commander of the U.S. Navy in Europe, declared on August 22 that the port of Bremen will be opened in two or three weeks' time to become the second supply base of the United States army of occupation, says a Washington report reaching Stockholm on August 23.

Italy Seeks Soviet's Aid

The Italian Foreign Minister has declared that he is seeking Russia's help to solve Italy's differences with Yugoslavia over the frontier squabble at Venezia, according to a Rome dispatch of August 27 received in Lisbon. Meanwhile, the Yugoslav provincial government has urged the Government to press Yugoslavia's sole right to Venezia at the coming Council of Foreign Ministers.

Toscanini Going Home

Conductor Arturo Toscanini will return to Italy in February to conduct the opening performance of the La Scala Opera, the U.S. Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said on Tuesday, according to a Domei-OWI report from Rome. Previously Toscanini had said that he would never return to his native country until the monarchy was ousted. The newspaper said that the noted conductor was now convinced that "Italy is on the road to becoming a republic."

'BIG 3' MAY INTERVENE IN CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE

Situation Too Dangerous for World to Tolerate, Says Nashville Tennessean

The collapse of the Japanese leaves the world with only one war problem, the civil strife in China and the possibility that the United States, Britain and Russia may "politically" intervene to clear up this old and aching disturbance is strengthened by force of circumstance, the Nashville Tennessean declared on Monday, according to a Domei-OWI dispatch from Washington.

"Our world has now organized for peace, to procure peace and to enforce it," the journal said. "It was upon this basis that Russia entered the war against Japan, holding that her obligations and her international commitment to procure peace transcended her treaty with Japan, which though denounced, had yet to run out.

"As firm a case can be made for closing out factional war in China, which has become chronic and constitutes a fester upon the body of humanity. It has too often been seen that even internal disputes of nations, when accompanied by resort to arms, tend to spread a virus beyond the borders of the nation immediately involved.

Decisive Steps Urged

"The Japanese war has not yet officially ended. As soon as this matter is out of the war, decisive steps to bring Chungking and the northern Chinese to terms with each other should follow promptly. Since the British may very well discover themselves at outs with both the Chinese factions over their insistence upon regaining sovereignty at Hongkong, we and the Russians will have to take the initiative in the peace proposals. It happens that though the Generalissimo might not care for our assistance in solving this internal puzzle, our assistance in many other ways is a necessity. The leverage of this necessity may suffice to open up the civil war itself to our mediation.

"In any case it is apparent that those who have undertaken to provide police power for a world organization for peace cannot long stand by and watch the war in China drag on.

"Whether political pressure will be sufficient to end the hostilities in China remains to be seen, though the good offices of major powers allied with China, the United States and Russia, should be impressive. Political and moral persuasion failing, the employment of more commanding methods would encourage obstacles of great delicacy.

Can't Be Tolerated

"China—Chiang Kai-shek's China—is a member of the United Nations and will have a permanent seat on the security council of the new world organization. There by terms of the peace charter she will have the veto power over any suggestion affecting her internal condition. Unless she chooses to ask outside assistance, her own war could continue indefinitely. It is inconceivable, nevertheless, that after the world struggle that has been made to suppress war, the rest of the world will sit by while the Chinese consume their own country with internecine warfare. The situation is fraught with too much danger all around to be tolerated. China has been counted upon for a major contribution to the guardianship of peace in the Orient. Obviously she could render no such service divided against herself and warring within her own house."

6,500 ALLIED INTERNEES IN SHANGHAI AREA ARE FIT

American Mission Interviewing Liberated Prisoners; Wedemeyer Moving Headquarters

Some 6,500 British, American and other Allied civilians who were put into internment camps in the Shanghai area a few months after the outbreak of the war have survived their ordeal little the worse for it, declared Reuters special correspondent in Shanghai on August 24, according to a Domei report from Lisbon. He said that the majority of them looked extremely fit and well. However, problems of housing and feeding made it impossible for those interned to leave the camps immediately since their liberation.

According to the report, the American mission headed by Lieutenant Commander Shoemaker which arrived in Shanghai by air last Sunday is now inspecting the camps and Shoemaker is interviewing many liberated prisoners and conferring with the Japanese and Swiss authorities in order to speed up the release of the internees.

The correspondent said that Shanghai itself with its population of 4,000,000 Chinese has escaped almost unscathed from the war and should be able to resume without much delay its once prosperous commercial life.

A Newly-appointed Vice-Mayor Wu [illegible] has arrived from Chungking to take over the local administration pending the arrival of the new Mayor General Chien Ta-chung.

It is reported that Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the U.S. Forces in China and Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, will shortly shift his headquarters to Shanghai from Chungking. He will probably be accompanied by some American troops, but otherwise it is understood that only Chungking troops will enter Shanghai as forces of occupation.

The report added that armed Japanese troops are still on duty at the moment at strategic points, but the main burden of maintaining peace and order has been shouldered by the Chinese police and as a precautionary measure curfew has been enforced between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

It is learned that the majority of the American and British commercial concerns are in a position to resume their activity shortly after the full establishment of the Chinese administration.

BIG BLOW FELT BY BRITAIN

Must Work Hard as Result of Ending Of Lend-Lease Aid

The British Cabinet's attitude on the inevitable consequences of the United States' action in ending the Lend-Lease program was disclosed by a Reuters report from London on Monday relayed from Lisbon by Domei.

The inevitable consequences are firstly hard work by Britain on almost Dunkirk tempo in order to keep further overseas borrowing—in sterling as well as dollars—to the lowest possible, though even the latter must be very big until Britain can redress her balance of payments, secondly, a fierce export drive, thirdly a diversion of all possible British imports from the United States to other suppliers who will accept payment in the first instance in sterling, to be redeemed by exports of British goods later, when the British exports' capacity revives. There was no mention whatever of a sterling devaluation.

AMERICA STANDS FIRM ON LEND-LEASE ISSUE

Determination Not to Change Plan Ending Arrangement Bared by Crowley

That the United States would not modify its position on the discontinuance of the Lend-Lease arrangement was made plain by Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, at a press conference in Washington on Friday, according to a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The Administrator's statement followed declarations earlier in the day by British Prime Minister Attlee and former Prime Minister Churchill who together condemned the United States termination of the Lend-Lease. Both had told the Commons that the discontinuance had placed Great Britain "in a very serious financial position" and both had expressed astonishment at the abruptness with which the program had been cut off.

Crowley said that responsible British officials must have recognized that the Lend-Lease would have to be discontinued after the Japanese war and could not be used as a part of their postwar rehabilitation and reconversion program. He pointed out that other nations whose economy had been sharply affected by the discontinuance of Lend-Lease have accepted the decision and are cooperating with the United States in working the matter out. Any British expectation that the Lend-Lease could have continued during peacetime until some credit arrangement had been worked out was impossible, he said, because such negotiations would have taken weeks and perhaps months.

Crowley said that the United States had done everything possible within the law to cushion the impact resulting from a quick termination of the Lend-Lease shipments. He disclosed that the facilities of the export-import bank had been offered to Britain in an effort to give her sufficient dollars to continue the outstanding orders placed under the Lend-Lease.

He further disclosed that the United States Government also has offered Britain the opportunity to obtain Lend-Lease shipments stockpiled in the United States or even in the process of manufacture under conditions that they pay for them over a 30-year period at two and three-eighths per cent interest. In addition, Crowley said the Foreign Economic Administration had offered to continue its procurement machinery now in operation so as not to disturb the even flow of goods.

Penicillin Ban Lifted

The United States Government announced that the restriction on the use of penicillin will be revoked on August 31, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 27 reported.

CHUNGKING ARMY UNITS ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI AREA

U.S. Air Forces Also Enter Zone Following Arrangement With Japanese

Chungking army units under Tang En-po and a part of the American air forces in China have been gradually entering Shanghai and neighboring areas from 6 a.m. on August 26, under a satisfactory and smooth arrangement made with the Japanese troops on the spot, according to a Shanghai report to Domei.

Japanese Form Committee

To undertake unified negotiations regarding various foreign affairs in respect to the new situation, the Japanese troops in the Shanghai area organized the Shanghai Area Japanese Army Foreign Affairs Committee on August 24, according to a Domei report from that city.

The new committee expects to maintain peace and order and stabilize the people's livelihood by carrying out proper and satisfactory negotiations speedily with the formal representatives of the National Government of China, concerning various problems confronting Shanghai.

Peace in Nanking

About 150 men of the advance unit under the command of Ling Hsin, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Chinese War Zone Land and Air Force Headquarters, reached Nanking by air on August 26, but peace and order is prevailing and everything is quiet in the city which is still under the protection of the Japanese forces, according to a Nanking report to Domei.

The formal signing of an agreement on the spot between General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese War Zone, and General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, will take place at Nanking after September 2, it is also reported.

Yenan Troops Active

The Outer Mongolian troops are still confronting our forces at Hsihsiachen, and on August 22, Yenan troops entered the Changchiakou area, according to a Peking report to Domei. Although later developments are not known clearly, the unlawful attacks and the destruction of railway lines by Yenan troops continued.

On August 25, the areas to which telegraphic communications were possible from Peking, included Tientsin, Hsintungchow, Changpingtien, and Nankouchen. Peace and order in cities is being fully maintained as usual, but Yenan is sending troops to the suburbs of these cities. It is evident that the Yenan forces are attempting to occupy those districts before the coming of the troops of the National Government.

EVACUATION OF PEOPLE URGED FROM 6 BIG CITIES

Those Going Out Collectively To Take Up Farming Are Given Priority

The evacuation of the residents from the six big cities will be further encouraged by the Anti-Air Raid Defense Headquarters of the Home Ministry even though various anti-air raid measures have been rescinded, with a view to increasing foodstuff production through the efforts of those who are willing to evacuate collectively to take up farming. The population of the six big cities has decreased to one-third of that of prewar days, but a further dispersion of population is desirable.

To maintain the population of the six big cities as it stands now, no certificate allowing the evacuees to return to their former places, is to be issued. Furthermore, no tickets are now sold to the evacuees who attempt to return to their homes in the cities while priorities are given to those who want to evacuate from the big cities in obtaining tickets and sending out their luggage. According to the former anti-air raid regulations, those who were engaged in urgent occupations were not allowed to leave their posts, but today anyone who wishes so, can evacuate.

In consideration of further difficulty of transportation with the landing of Allied troops, the Government authorities concerned are planning to speed up the evacuation of city residents along with the evacuation of the Imperial Forces. Because of the urgent importance of increasing foodstuff products, a collective evacuation of those who are to return to the farm is preferable.

As a first project, the collective evacuation of 50,000 families including 200,000 members to the Hokkaido and another 100,000 families composed of 400,000 members of the Tohoku, Kanto, Shinetsu and Hokuriku Districts is under way. Already some 10,000 have been dispatched to the Hokkaido where they have achieved outstanding results in their first experience of farming. However, in view of the difficulty of sending more to the Hokkaido, no more will be sent there till next spring. Meanwhile, the collective evacuation of city people to the Tohoku and other districts just mentioned is to be greatly encouraged.

Every effort will be exerted by the Government authorities not to increase the population of the six big cities and furthermore, the evacuation of more people from the cities is ardently requestd by the authorities concerned.

BRITISH LABOR'S PROBLEM

Attlee Outlines Policy of Party Following Election

In an article copyrighted by the cooperation of the press service and published in the San Francisco Chronicle on July 29, Britain's Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, outlined the policy of the British Labor Party which last week gained its first clear majority in the House of Commons since its establishment 39 years ago.

The new government will endeavor in every way to promote unity of purpose among all members of the British Commonwealth and the Empire.

The government will bring to the task of seeking with all other peace loving nations to establish firmly a world organization. It holds that close friendship between the peoples is an essential complement to agreements between governments.

Equally, the labor government will seek to remove causes of war, especially by promotion of international trade and of rising standards of life all over the world. It will seek to remove as far as possible all barriers that hamper free exchange of goods and services between nations. It recognizes, however, that an era of old anarchic free trade has passed away. It looks to international agreement between free nations in order to secure full utilization of national abundance.

Believing in the principle of self-government, the labor government will try to help the Indian people to solve the difficult problem of introducing a full self-government into the great continent containing 400,000,000 souls. No less vigorously will it work for a steady progress in this direction in all colonies and dependencies of British Empire. Recognizing, however, that political progress, education and economic advance must be complementary, it will pay special attention to the natural resources of all those lands in interests of the inhabitants.

Will Extend Cooperation

To the great task of world cooperation and promotion of peace, the labor government will keep consistent record of labor movements of international affairs, promote its many contacts with the workers' organization all over the world, especially with those in the dominions of the United States and Britain's nearest neighbors on the continent of Europe, and extend its sympathy to all those who are struggling for freedom, democracy and social justice.

Organized labor in Britain realizes that the prosperity of Britain and its people depends upon the prosperity of other nations.

Regarding plans for the government operation of public services and key industries, Attlee wrote, while the labor government will abolish controls and interferences with freedom of citizens which the end of the war renders no longer necessary it will maintain or acquire powers essential for the protection of the people from exploitation and for an orderly planning of economic lives.

Meanwhile, Reuters comments as follows:

Its all-out policy to overcome and end the big housing shortage, its policy of nationalization of some of the basic industries—coal, iron, steel and railways—gave the labor party its dramatic victory in what is already being called "British Revolution."

These were the basic issues involved in the election and upon them the labor party may be expected to act and act fairly and quickly. Behind them lie the fact that the British public rightly or wrongly want the control of trade and industry thus ending unfettered competition, control of internal affairs in so far as they affect the man in the street—housing, fuel, prices, clothing and other necessities which they have gone without during war years and which they believe should in normal times be available in quantity for every one.

There is one important factor to note in the figures of the result. Despite a violent swing to the left only two communists were returned to Parliament which has a total membership of 640.

Perhaps in no other country in Europe could this anomaly have taken place. In other words, the move to the left, however big, is a move to socialism and not to the extreme left.

The Britons, therefore, expect such planned socialism and not to the extreme left.

The Britons, therefore, expect such planned socialism to be applied with moderation that there will be measures to help raise the standards of living at home and that in the field of foreign affairs what is called a policy of continuity will be practiced.

That the British labor party will do all it can to consolidate and further the Anglo-American understanding as well as work for closer cooperation with Europe is taken for granted.

Harold Laski's Letter

The letter by Professor Harold Laski, chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Labor party is as follows:

The full extent of the socialist victory is still hardly capable of being realized.

Labor has an absolute majority vote cast and there has never been a more decisive expression of electoral will since the defeat Mr. Balfour in 1906.

The geographical distribution of votes is significant. Labor has 38 of the 60 seats in London. It has nine out of 12 in Birmingham. It dominates Liverpool, Manchester and Newcastle.

It has a majority in the London suburbs. It has won a considerable hold over the rural constituencies. It has won the great ports of Plymouth and Southampton. It has even captured the ancient Tory strongholds of Dover and the historic cathedral city of Winchester. It has won enormous majority votes of seats in Wales but it has done less well in Scotland. It comes into power this time, not as a large industrial party but as one in the fullest sense a representative of every aspect of a national life. It will be a much younger party than it ever has been before.

Many of its victories were won by service men commissioned or noncommissioned detailed with enthusiasm. It has elected more women than ever before of whom I predict at least three will make very considerable reputations in the new House.

Lawyers, doctors, teachers, professors, general trade unionists and commercial operators, business men, journalists, men straight from the assembly-line in factories and women who have been mainly occupied with keeping the home going were also included.

While no labor leader lost his seat, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Bevin won startling victories—famous Tories like Mr. Amery, Mr. Brenden, James Grigg, Hore-Belisha disappeared at least for the present from the political scene.

Churchill built his campaign on stunts and scares. What was more remarkable was that the man who had led the nation so imperatively in war showed complete inability to understand the mind of the fighting man He led the political army in whose announced enthusiasm for a great program of social reform it was difficult to make the unattached voter believe.

He forgot that in democracy no one is indispensable—even a great statesman—and Mr. Churchill to my socialist view, has been a very great statesmen.

Labor enters a new epoch of its history. No one supposes that it can ask to be other than heavy. We have to help in the rebuilding of the shattered fabrics of Europe and to kindle the flame at the heart of its civilization. We desire without delay to give all aid to democratic France to cease from attempting to bolster up decayed monarchies, and the economic system wherefore Mr. Churchill had so curious tenderness. At home, we have a gigantic task of beginning the transformation of capitalism into the socialism.

The labor party seeks to initiate what is virtually a revolution by consent. It has a plain mandate to do so from the British people. It is bound by its own receipts—the will of the majority—to go forward with that task. That it can count for some time upon the general good will is beyond doubt. That when the honeymoon period is over, it will encounter a stern unyielding opposition is beyond all doubt also. Its duty is to go forward in the knowledge that this is the hour.

Ukrainia Ratifies Charter

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ratified on August 22 the United Nations Charter, according to a Moscow dispatch reaching Domei from Lisbon on August 23.

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THE JAPANESE SWORD

Figures Prominently in Story And Song

The katana occupies an important place in the history of the Japanese people. It figures prominently in story and song. In court life it formed one of the three insignia of legitimate sovereignty in the realm, the trio consisting of a mirror, a jewel, and a sword, which were handed down from one sovereign to the next in token of the succession of the line. On the occasion of the formal installation of the Crown Prince, an historic blade named "Tsubokiri" (Pot Cutter) is presented to him by his Imperial Father as a sign of his investment with authority.

In feudal days, when the samurai class was created, the katana became its symbol. A samurai valued it next to life: It was at once his friend and an admonitor, an offensive and defensive ally in time of need, and a conscientious warner when its wearer was acting contrary to the preaching of bushido, the way of honor for the samurai. This sentiment, that the sword was symbolical of samurai honor, prevailed in a "kincho," a mode of demonstrating the sanctity of a promise customary among samurai. When a samurai made a promise and wanted to emphasize his seriousness, he struck the longer blade with the shorter. This custom is to be witnessed on the stage when an historic play is performed. A Western parallel is to be seen in the old practice of placing the thumb on a sword in making a solemn oath.

Viewed from its workmanship, the Japanese sword is a wonder and admiration of the world. Modern science is utterly powerless in an attempt to produce the like of a celebrated blade of old, a piece of steel shaped out and tempered with fire and water on one hand, and consummate skill and religious zeal and deep concentration on the part of its author.

In tracing the origin of the Japanese sword, it is interesting to note that the katana, as we now understand the term, is one of the few things Japanese that have not been borrowed from China. The Chinese people were using chiefly bronze swords down to the Rikkoku period. Their historic swords, Kansho and Bakuya, were cast in that metal. In that period, their armed conflict with Koreans taught them the superiority of steel blades. On the other hand, the Japanese having been using these from prehistoric times. Long practice taught early sword-makers of Japan the tempering and welding of steel for sharpness and embellishment, and this was presumably further improved by the technique brought by Korean swordsmiths, for, as already mentioned, the Koreans were more advanced in the art of sword-making than the Chinese in those early days, probably having learned the art from the Turks, who in their turn learned it from Egypt. That there was some connection between the Japanese and the Korean sword in prehistoric times is evidenced by unmistakable signs of kinship discernible in specimens of steel blades from sepulchral mounds in these countries. The fame of Japanese swords crossed the sea to China, and her poets found delight in paying tribute to the trenchant edge of the Japanese production in their compositions, O Yo-shu, a master singer of the Sung dynasty, among the rest.

The oldest inscribed swords in Japan are those forged in the seventh century, known as Amakuni and Amaza. According to an authority, these are not the names of individual makers, but a group of makers and a forge respectively. In old records, it has been explained, "ama" is frequently used to indicate continental origin: hence "Amakuni" means a band of expert swordsmiths from abroad, and "Amaza" means their workshop.

These imported artizans belong to the Nara period, when the art of sword-making was as yet in an undeveloped stage, the production being primitive in workmanship and crude in material. The succeeding period of Heian witnessed a noticeable advance in the art, which was due to the stimulus given by the rise in power of the military men, the struggle for power bringing war and strife in its train, a feature characterizing the latter part of the period.

In the Kamakura period, fostered by the great influence wielded by the military class, swordcraft attained a high degree of excellence, such a noble name as Masamune illuminating the list of sword makers of the time. Up to the end of the Heian period, Kyoto, the seat of government, was the center of activity of the swordsmith's profession, but thereafter the craft came to flourish in various parts of the country.

The number of swordsmiths was further increased in the period of feudal dynasty, as the country was continually troubled by civil strife, and the demand for the commonest of weapons was steadily maintained. The Ashikaga period marks the beginning of an end for the art of sword-making. In the Oei era of that period, that is, in the first quarter of the 15th century, a steadily increasing demand for steel blades led to the sacrificing of quality to quantity on the part of their makers. This commercialization of the craft was facilitated by the circumstance that the iron mining industry in Japan was then greatly advanced, and suitable material for sword-making was easily obtainable in the market. This meant the saving of labor and the possibility of production on a commercial scale, and consequent lowness of price. But at the same time this was the funeral knell for the katana as a work of art with individuality marked on each blade: it was degraded to a mere commodity of commerce.

In the golden days of the art, craftsmen practically prepared their steel. They took up pig-iron and hammered it out according to processes kept secret by the respective schools, till, after long and tedious labor, metal in its desired condition was obtained. This handling of iron almost from start to finish naturally contributed to the imparting of the personality of the workers to their blades. Such an elaborate mode of manufacture inevitably heightened the cost, and the times had changed. In the decadent period, iron imported from China and Europe, which was less expensive than the native metal, was also used. Iron from the West was in the shape of the Japanese gourd and was known among the craftsmen as "hyotan hagane" (gourd steel). Its usual name is "Namban-tetsu" (European iron).

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TEIICHI SUZUKI RESIGNS

President of Dai Nippon Industrial Federation Quits

With a profound sense of regret for not having done his share to the extent he had wanted to and with sincere concern for industrial workers who have been hitherto engaged in arms production, Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Dai Nippon Industrial Federation for National Service, submitted resignation to the Welfare Ministry on August 23.

The Dai Nippon Industrial Federation for National Service has been continuing its work with no disturbance after the end of the war, but in view of the fact that the Federation was mostly concerned with the problems relating to industrial workers and exerted its utmost in contributing toward Japan's war efforts, it now confronts various imminent issues such as unemployment, reconversion of industries and livelihood of war industrial workers.

In connection with the resignation of Lieutenant General Suzuki, [illegible] Kashiwabara, Chief Director of the same Federation, said: "We all feel the same as the President. We feel a profound regret for having led the war to such an end. We are ready to do as the President will do. We feel we must somehow solve the problem of relocation of industrial workers. The President has tendered his resignation feeling responsible for not having been able to do as much as he expected. However, nothing has been yet decided as to his resignation. As to the future mission of the Federation, studies are being conducted, but nothing can be yet published at the present moment."

KINKAZAN FISHING REVIVED

With the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript, the fishing industry off Kinkazan in Miyagi Prefecture has been suddenly energized, showing good signs of filling the nation's food needs.

Various organizations engaged in fishing applied to the Miyagi Prefecture governor and Governor-General Tsurukichi Maruyama for increased distribution of fuel for fishing boats. The Marine Department of the prefecture in the meantime is making repairs on rotting boats while waiting for the return of vessels that have been requisitioned. Everything possible is being done to acquire various fishing implements for an expected huge catch of bonito, sardines and mackerel.

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OSAKA INDUSTRIALISTS MAP POSTWAR SCHEME

Adopt Plan to Meet War Reparations, Solve Unemployment Problem

A resolution calling upon the Government to act swiftly in taking steps necessary to realize the change of the nation's industrial structure to a peace from the war footing was adopted by the Industrial Reconstruction Committee which has recently been established in the Osaka Prefectural Commercial, Industrial and Economic Association when it held its first meeting on August 20.

The adoption of the resolution was the culmination of a discussion on what is to be done in order to meet fully the problem of restoring industry to a state in which the country will be able to meet the war reparations and deal adequately with the unemployment problem which is bound to come about due to the demobilization of troops and the closing down of war industries.

The committee reached an agreement on the point that by securing a development of the fiber industry and the manufacture of miscellaneous goods it will be possible to solve the problems of war reparations and unemployment.

The body went on record as favoring the idea of allowing the industrialists of Osaka to undertake the difficult task of bringing about an increase of productivity in those branches of industry upon which shall fall the burden of finding the means of meeting the needs of war reparations and the relief of unemployment.

The committee is to study the best means of realizing the development of industry which is essential to the solution of the above problems.

The resolution asked the Government to pay particularly close attention to five things, that is to say, securing of the structure of food rations, maintenance of order, the employment of men who are no longer wanted as commandeered workers in work in which they are best suited, enforcement of a strict system of restrictions on the use of the existing means of transportation, and encouragement of the building industry to enable it to produce simplified houses on a scale large enough to put them within the reach of those rendered homeless in air raids.

In order to facilitate the work of establishing the structure of food rations it is held that the Government should try to get imports of foreign rice in return for exports of silk and other goods and place under cultivation as much of the land now occupied by airfields and other establishments which are rendered unnecessary by the termination of the war.

The first condition of maintaining order, the committee said is the improvement of the quality of the police service. The end can be achieved among others by the payment of higher salaries to the members of the police.

The committee expects much unemployment to result from the closing of munitions factories. To reduce the misery of those in forced idleness it is suggested that the government should guarantee their livelihood.

In order to minimize unemployment, the committee proposes that students and commandeered workers engaged even in the production of foodstuffs should quickly be replaced by the men who are unable to get themselves reinstated in jobs in which they were in before they were enrolled in the working staff of undertakings turning out munitions.

NEW YOKOHAMA PLANNED

Postwar Reconstruction Board to Be Created

The Yokohama Municipality has taken the first step toward its reconstruction in deciding to abolish the air defense bureau in the city office.

Other reforms in the organization of the municipality which are needed in order to make the city meet the needs of the changed situation are expected to follow quickly. A drastic reshuffle of city personnel is in sight.

Responding to the city assembly, the Municipality has decided on the creation of a Postwar Reconstruction Board which will be concerned to plan a new Yokohama.

Obituary

Zennosuke Yasuda, former director of the Yasuda Holding Company, and president of the Teikoku Textiles Company, passed away of illness at the age of 74 on August 25 at his residence at 3063 Oi-Shikamachi, Shinagawa.

Tokushichi Nomura, the second president of the Nomura Gomei Kaisha, died at his Atami villa on August 21. Mr. Nomura, who was [illegible] years old, was known under the name of Yoshitaro but in spring this year assumed the name of his father Tokushichi.

National Volunteers In Tokyo Are Ordered By Nishio to Disband

In accordance with the Cabinet decision of August 22, General Toshizo Nishio as chief of the Tokyo Metropolis Volunteer Corps Headquarters, issued orders that all national volunteer corps in Tokyo Metropolis be successively dissolved on and after August 30. As the initial activity of the Tokyo national volunteer corps in the three months of existence since its establishment on June 8, 25,000,000 sweet potato plants were planted in 500 chobu (one chobu corresponds to 2.5 acres) with the mobilization of 1,458,600 corps members. The headquarters of the National Volunteer Corps will hold a dissolution ceremony at the Tokyo Kaikan on September 3.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, August 28

TOWARD THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WORLD JAPAN

ASAHI SHIMBUN—Japan has been defeated in fighting. This is an undeniable fact. Japan has now to make a fresh start as a defeated country and make herself a great country of tomorrow. How the people of this country will recognize the fact of defeat will prove a big factor which will seriously influence the path of the future of this country.

From the standpoint of cheap nationalism, today's defeat only makes one pledge revenge for tomorrow. But didn't the Nazis seek nothing but revenge and lead the country to today's destruction? It is needless to say that Japan shouldn't follow the same steps of Nazi Germany.

Today's defeat of Japan has been a result of serious blunders committed in the conduct of foreign and domestic politics. The real issue about which we should become particular is the character and essence of Japan's domestic and foreign politics which gave birth to such blunders. Without reflection on this point it would be impossible to know the present position of Japan and determine the future path of the country.

On account of the loss of war our country was forced to accept various conditions of surrender, the faithful execution of which alone would render the fresh start of Japan possible. If we become really conscious of the defeat in war, strictly examine and judge ourselves and whip ourselves, we can be strict and faithful in the execution of the international obligations. We should face this greatest issue with the spirit of making a positive progress and self-reform instead of merely accepting it with shame, servility and despair.

The first work should be to grasp the political freedom of our people promised in the Potsdam Declaration through the process of our execution of the terms of the declaration and overcome our political belatedness of the past.

It is undeniable that our country in the past acted with militarism as its background and on that account fell into the evil habit of extreme anti-foreignism and self-complacency, resulting in the sorry plight of today. This course is incompatible with the historic trend of the world and the tendency of international politics and serves to render the people politically unconscious and ignorant. We first of all must overcome the world view based on militarism and adopt a new world view based on peace and international cooperation. This and this alone is the constructive path for Japan and the way in which Japan can live hereafter as a member of the world nations.

SALT PRICE IS HIKED

To Assure Self-Supply in View of Stoppage of Import

The price of table salt will be raised in order to assure self-supply of this commodity in view of the fact that imports from abroad will become difficult, it has been decided by the Finance Ministry. The new price as announced in the official gazette of August 27 will be put into effect from September 1.

The new fixed price of salt, as compared with the general average as at the end of last year is about 100 per cent higher and as compared with the fixed price at April of this year, there is about a 40 per cent raise.

The new price is expected to be quite an incentive to production increase of salt among the manufacturers. Also the cooperation of the people is requested in order to surpass the goal of producing 200,000 tons of salt and relative to this the payment of bounty and other means of encouragement are being put into effect.

Win Lottery Prizes

In Kawasaki City, which undertook the sale of 36,000 victory bonds, one prize of ¥100,000 and three prices of ¥10,000 have been drawn. The holder of the lucky first prize number is Jinzaburo Iwasaki, farmer of Furukawa Machi, Kawasaki.

RICE SUPPLY QUESTION BIG PROBLEM TO JAPAN

Food Research Body Discusses How to Meet Yearly Need Of 80,000,000 Koku

How to meet the yearly need of 80,000,000 koku (one Koku equals 4.9629 bushels) of rice is a great problem now confronting Japan. To discuss and deliberate on various matters pertaining to foodstuff production, the People's Foodstuff Research Institute held an emergency committee meeting at the Mainichi Shimbun building in Osaka on August 23.

How to meet the demand for rice during September and October is an urgent problem to be solved in consideration of the loss of Manchoukuo, storehouse of rice and other cereals. Supposing that the 100 per cent sale of rice to the Government by farmers is realized and that further efforts are exerted to increase the production of potatoes, then the people will be assured of foodstuff supplies till next year together with the distribution of early rice.

It is important at the present juncture to guide farmers to realize the food situation and foster a spirit of loyalty. It must be admitted that the farmers who have lost their spirit for work with the termination of the war have neglected to sell products to the Government. They have become unwilling to sell wheat and dig out potatoes before time. Some of them have gone as far as killing their cattle, and with that black market dealings have become rampant. Particularly, the butchery of horses and cows will bring about scarcity in fertilizer. Such disturbances and restlessness, witnessed among farmers, will be eliminated as soon as they restore composure.

The fact that they hurriedly drew out their deposits on August 16 and 18, immediately following the termination of hostilities, but on August 20, they were calmed down and took up their routine work again, attests to the return of farmers' daily lives to normalcy. However, every effort must be exerted by the Government to bolster the eagerness for work among farmers who seem to have lost their beacon—beacon for victory.

Cannot Grow Enough Rice

Supposing that foodstuff supplies for September and October are assured, the problem of rice and other cereal supplies for next year must be solved. Staple food supplies for the coming year consist of rice to be harvested this year, and wheat and potatoes to be produced next year. Even though the growth of rice, wheat and potatoes is good, Japan cannot produce 80,000,000 koku of rice, which is an absolutely necessary amount, under the present condition. The 80,000,000 koku is estimated without extra distribution of rice hitherto given to munitions factories and student volunteer workers.

The import of foodstuffs is unthinkable in view of the present food situation the world over. In America, studies on Japan's food problem have been conducted for some time and as a result of thorough investigations, America has come to the conclusion that Japan can be self-supporting in foodstuffs and that Japan has sufficient fat and protein even if she is cut from Manchoukuo and Chosen. In order to meet the demand for foodstuffs, improvement of land, enlargements of arable areas and increase of crops must be seriously considered.

Side by side with the means for more production, the present distribution system must be re-considered. Together with wheat, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes, 80,000,000 koku of rice should be sufficient to feed the Japanese people. But the fact that 80,000,000 koku were not sufficient so far must be partly attributed to the defect in the present distribution system. Some farmers daily eat four go of rice, besides a lot of wheat, potatoes and other agricultural products, while city residents must go without subsidiary food. In order to assure the complete sale of staple food to the Government, monopoly system in foodstuff supplies may have to be set up, but such system will hamper the eagerness of farmers for work.

In Umeda-mura, Funai-gun, Kyoto Prefecture, the farmers contributed all rice stored for their own use and each subsisted on one 'go' of rice daily with plenty of other things like potatoes, cereals and squashes. Instead, the farmers there manufactured 'miso' and 'shoyu' for their own consumption. They have now enough 'miso' stock to last for another three years. This kind of experiment may be worked out in other places.

The most important problem today concerning foodstuffs is whether the farmers are willing to share difficulties and endure shortage of food supplied together with the rest of their fellow-countrymen.

People Exhorted to Follow Example Set by Prime Minister and Live Simply

It is up to the people to follow the example set by Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni and live simply at a time when as a result of the Japanese acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration the whole nation is confronted with the arduous task of building a new Japan, comments the Asahi in giving an account of the daily life of His Imperial Highness who ever since his palace was burned down in the Tokyo air raid of April 15 has been living in a dugout from which he goes to the Prime Minister's official residence to attend to affairs.

The Asahi story follows:

On the night of April 15 when the inhabitants of the neighborhood of His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni's palace saw that it was set afire by an incendiary bomb dropped by the enemy, they rushed to help the officials of His Imperial Highness' household in fighting the flames. They caught sight of His Imperial Highness personally directing the fight against the fire and repeatedly shouting to the employees of his household: "There is no need to save things" and "Be sure that none of you get hurt!"

"I have been grieved at the sight of sufferers from the war disaster. I am now one of them, and I feel as though a part of the burden on my heart has been lifted," His Imperial Highness said to his attendants the following day as he started his life in a dugout.

His Imperial Highness' dugout covers four tsubo of land. Seeing His Imperial Highness subsisting on a field diet only, his attendants became fearful that his health might become impaired, and tried to persuade him to move to some other mansion where he might live under better conditions. His Imperial Highness, however, promptly answered that he would keep on living in a dugout and help dispose of the war disaster, for he could not think of living comfortably while numerous sufferers from the war disaster still were left without provisions.

His Imperial Highness had believed that it was not for the soldiers to be concerned in politics until he himself was called into the Imperial presence and commanded to form a Cabinet.

There was something about the tone in which the Imperial command was given that influenced him into obeying that command, it was said. From this episode it can be seen with what resolution His Imperial Highness became the organizer of the new Cabinet.

His Imperial Highness is engaged with national affairs almost all times of the day. It is reported that he was up all night waiting for the military mission to return from Manila.

As Prime Minister His Imperial Highness is greatly concerned with the solving of the problem of how to make his ideal of a mutual prosperity for all the nations of the world a reality. He is said to be concerned most of all over Japan's relations with China.

In domestic politics His Imperial Highness is keenly interested in the improvement of the position of soldiers who have returned home to engage in agriculture. He has expressed a wish that the people among whom the soldiers have come to live, will take a lively interest in the increase of their physical and spiritual welfare. He is also concerned about the sufferers from the war disaster and the relatives of heroes who have died in action. Among the problems which are receiving His Imperial Highness' special attention is that of the soldiers who are returning home to their people with a drooping heart. His Imperial Highness is said to have expressed a wish to those about him to see the people among whom these officers and men are coming to live, treat them tenderly and make themselves helpful to the best of their ability and also to see the people as a whole show sympathy toward the surviving families of war heroes and the sufferers from the war disaster.

Those about His Imperial Highness as Prime Minister are showing themselves profoundly impressed by his attitude toward his work. They are impressed above all with the remarkable efficiency with which he handles matters that come to his attention and with his quick infallible decisions. They are drawing a contrast between the manner in which His Imperial Highness performs his duties and the attitude of some of the Government officials who are apt to develop a tendency to allow themselves to be influenced in the conduct of their work by minor considerations.

His Imperial Highness' Cabinet colleagues have decided that his is the attitude of a man who has the responsibility of solving arduous problems growing out of the situation which has resulted from the termination of hostilities.

It is said that His Imperial Highness has an idea of his own on the way in which the inflation which may start in the days to come, should be combatted. This idea of His Imperial Highness is held to be finding an embodiment in the exceedingly simple life which he lives.

It is to be hoped that there will be a speedy end of the talk which is beginning to be heard among a section of the people now that the war is over. These who have no homes should be getting ready for the building of houses for their occupancy. These people should ponder deeply upon the way in which His Imperial Highness is living. By learning to live as simply as His Imperial Highness the people can hope to have their efforts to build a new Japan crowned with success.

TO BE GIVEN GIFT OF LAND

People Who Had Moved Into Kawasumi to Produce Foodstuffs

The Saitama prefectural authorities have decided to make seven cho of land at Kawasumi Village, Iruma-gun, available to persons who have moved to the prefecture. This step was made possible by the demobilization of troops carried out in the prefecture.

Vegetable gardens had been cultivated by the soldiers while they were quartered at the village. The families which are to be settled on this fertile land have declared that they will live there forever, taking a good share in the work of increasing agricultural produce and thereby helping to solve the difficulties confronting the country.

Writers' Group Dissolved

The Association for the Service to the State through the Press will be dissolved on Septmber 2 since its mission has now been brought to an end by the termination of the war.

MAEBASHI BEING REBUILT

3 New Hospitals, Many Bath Houses Already Constructed

The reconstruction program of Maebashi City is progressing smoothly. Simple temporary houses are being constructed while permits to build permanent structures are being given.

Three new general hospitals under city management have been built as well as 13 bath houses, also run by the city. The distribution of food and other articles of daily necessity is being carried out through a general distribution organ under the joint management of various trade guilds.

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KANO ON JUJUTSU

Jigoro Kano died in 1938 and his name has been left to us as a synonym of jujutsu. But he was something more than a mere expert in jujutsu, or the founder of the Kodokan. In reality he was a remarkable tactician of creative talent who after years of strenuous efforts succeeded in discovering the principle of maximum-efficiency and applied it to the sport of his own creation, judo (instead of jujutsu).

This can be known from what Jigoro Kano himself writes: "In feudal times in Japan there were many martial exercises such as fencing, archery, the use of spears, etc. Amongst them there was one called jujutsu, which consisted principally of the different ways of fighting without weapons, although occasionally some weapons were used. In my young days I studied at two different schools of this art under three eminent masters of the time. I further received instructions from many other masters representing other schools. But jujutsu originally was not an application to contests of the principles of sciences but simply a group of different methods of attack and defence devised by different masters, one school representing a group of methods devised by one master and other schools representing the devises of others. Such being the case, there was no fundamental principle by which to test the validity of those methods.

"This led me to study this subject very seriously, and I finally came to conceive of one all-pervading principle, that is, 'Whatever be the object, it can be best achieved by the highest or the maximum-efficient use of mental and physical energy directed to that purpose or aim.'

"Then I studied anew, as far as my research could reach, all the methods of attack and defence taught by different masters prior to my time. I then found but that there were many methods which could stand this test while many others could not. Preserving those which I deemed valid and adding many others of my own device which I felt confident could stand the test, I organized in 1882 my own system of attack and defence. Judo is the name of this fundamental principle and application, whereas jujutsu is the name for a group of different devices not founded on such principle. I named the institution where this principle is studied, and its application taught, Kodokan, which literally means an institution for studying the way.'"

Now let us study how the principle of maximum-efficiency is actually applied to judo which literally signifies "the way of first giving way in order to gain an ultimate victory." By way of explanation, suppose that your strength is represented by seven units, whereas that of your opponent is ten units. If your rival pushes you with all his force you will certainly be pushed back or thrown down, even if you may use all your strength against him. This would happen because you used your strength against him, opposing strength with strength. But if, instead of opposing him, you were to give way to his strength by withdrawing your body just as much as he had pushed, remembering at the same time to keep your balance, then he would naturally lean forward and thus loose his balance.

In this new position, he may have become so weak (not in actual physical strength but because of his awkward position) as to have his strength represented for the moment by, say, only three units, instead of his normal ten units. But, meanwhile, you, by keeping your balance, retain your full strength, as originally represented by seven units. Here then you are momentarily in an advantageous position, and you can defeat your opponent by using only half of your strength, that is, half your seven units, or three and one-half, against his three. This leaves one-half your strength available for any purpose.

In case you had greater strength than your opponent you could of course push him back. But even in this case, that is, if you had wished to push him back and had the power to do so, it would be better for you to have given way, because by so doing you should have greatly economized your energy.

Society Changes Name

Taking the occasion of the appointment of Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, president of the Wartime Agricultural Association, to the post of Agriculture and Forestry Minister, the association has changed its name to the Japan Agricultural Society. The society will conform with the new postwar situation and relative to this, by-laws and regulations are being drawn up.

Actress Keiko Sonoi Dies

Miss Keiko Sonoi, actress in the Takarazuka troupe, died on August 21 in Kobe, to which she came to recuperate from the injuries sustained in the air raid on the city of Hiroshima. The ashes of Sadao Maruyama, of the same troupe, who was injured at the same time as Miss Sonoi, arrived in Tokyo on August 27.

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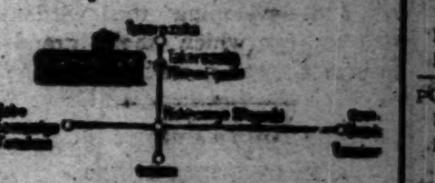

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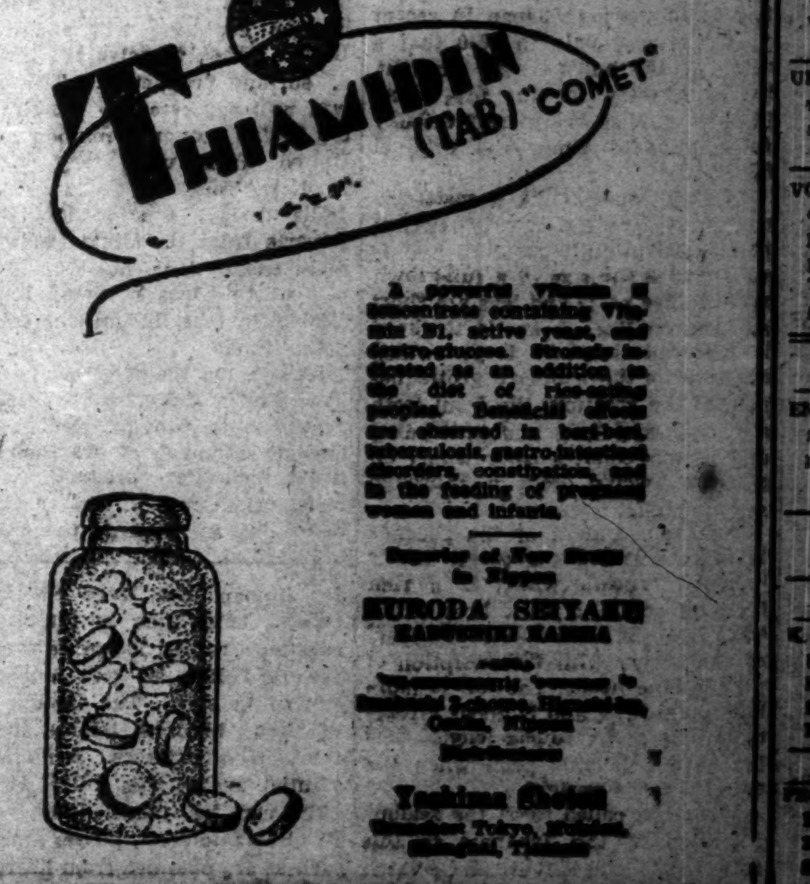

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Salvation From Defeat And Isolation

Nothing in the seventy-seven years in which Japan has officially taken part in international affairs, that is to say, in the history of Japan as a modern nation since the Meiji Restoration, has had nor will have as serious an effect upon the people of Japan as the defeat which they have suffered in the war which has just ended. To be sure, as is being widely pointed out, such an occurrence is without precedent in the three thousand years of Japanese history. But it should be remembered that prior to the Meiji Restoration, Japan had been in a state of self-imposed isolation since the 17th century, with the consequence that her history before the Meiji Restoration did not possess an international character in the modern sense. Hence, internationally considered, the significance of the present situation should be considered only within the limited range of Japan's modern history.

This significance, however, viewed even from the standpoint of the background of only seventy-seven years, is profound. Although when Japan opened her ports toward the end of the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate, she did so under the pressure of Britain, the United States, France, and the Netherlands, she did not succumb to their control. Thanks to the counter-checking relations among the Powers, to Japan's own advantageous geographical position, and most of all to the efforts of her wise statesmen of the time, Japan did not fall to the status of a foreign dependency, but, on the contrary, was able to rise and ride with the new tide of the world.

The two wars of the Meiji Era, namely, the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, enabled Japan, which had opened the way to her national development through the adoption of modern industry, to eliminate the last obstructions of the old international influences. Even after the heady successes of these two wars, however, Japan did not commit any serious mistakes. After the Sino-Japanese War she did not hesitate to work together with the advocates of democracy in China; nor did she, after the Russo-Japanese War, imitate the mistakes committed by Tsarist Russia in its Far Eastern policy. Rather, the beginning of modern Japan's misconceptions or mistakes is not to be discerned until after the close of the First World War.

Japan's entry into the First World War was based, of course, on the obligations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but much doubt existed at the time as to whether the war in Europe had such a direct life-or-death bearing on Japan's destiny as to justify her entrance into the war. The rise of discussions of this subject separately in Japan and in the Allied countries attests to the widespread question on this point.

But at any rate, Japan participated in the war and emerged as one of the victors. But the price paid by the Japanese people for their experience in this war was unduly cheap as compared with the price paid by the other countries. From the vantage point of the present, it can be seen now that Japan's experience of the First World War was not favorable for the future of her international position. It was too cheap a victory; she gained too much advantage at too small a cost. The consequence was that after this time the Japanese began to take too easy a view of international relations. It tended to strengthen the demand for external expansion, a demand to some degree legitimately born of a growing population and a rigid land system. Under such a situation did the Manchurian Incident break out in 1931, leading progressively to further aggravations until they culminated in the present debacle.

A realization of the significance of this outcome on the part of the Japanese people is necessary if they are to recover from the predicament into which they have fallen. Defeated Japan must pause in deep self-reflection over the past, to reconsider her own mistakes and to resolve to correct her past deficiencies, without waiting to be forced to do so by the victors or to be urged by other parties. Such is the only way in which Japan can overcome her defeat and assure for herself a rightful existence in the future. Japan has been defeated and isolated. If she does not quickly move out from such a condition, she will not be able to maintain even her very existence. The first task of postwar Japan must be to emerge from her present condition of isolation and to move in harmony with the new current of the world through reasonable and peaceful means.

In this sense, the situation facing the Japanese today is strikingly similar to that which faced them during the closing days of the Shogunate and the early years of Meiji. History, to be sure, does not repeat itself identically. But the situation of today resembles the situation of the early days of Meiji in that Japan today is isolated as then, and that there exists outside of Japan a world civilization in which she is not an active participant. Japan, today as then, must make every effort to find her way into the current of the times in harmony with the rest of the world.

If the invention of the steam engine and the wide-spread use of electricity marked a new epoch in the history of world civilization, a still newer civilization many hundred-fold more wonderful is in the offing as the result of the potential harnessing and application of atomic energy. The significance of this fact for Japan is that it transcends all considerations of victory or defeat. It can mean for mankind inconceivable returns. Japan must not be left behind in isolation when the world is about to advance to such a new era.

In order to recover from their position of isolation, the Japanese people must first be prepared to shoulder honestly the hardships of defeat. They must acknowledge this fact frankly and quickly so that the burden will not be passed on to future generations. Still more important, there must be the self-realization that the burden of defeat cannot be disposed of merely by making both material and spiritual reparations. There must be something even more positive The Japanese people must direct all their efforts to launch themselves anew on the tide of the world's new civilization, a tide from which they had become stranded and left behind. It is the only way to Japan's salvation. The Japanese of today must carry out this difficult task by reawakening and developing the wisdom and courage which their grandfathers showed a century ago.

Nutria Culture

By OHTSUKA YUKIO

A new field looms in the animal-raising industry of Japan. It is nutria culture. The nutria is more commonly known as coypu. It is a South American rodent inhabiting rivers and lakes, and is often mistaken for a large water-rat or a beaver. Hence its scientific name myocastor (Gr. mys, mouse; castor, beaver). It lives in burrows beside the water, and feeds on the leaves and roots of aquatic plants.

Now the raising of these little creatures has become a highly attentive industry in Japan in recent years. It was only in 1940 that a batch of 150 nutrias were brought to the country for the first time, but the number has increased today to a hundred times the original figure.

Fat and pudgy like a water-rat, the nutria weighs nearly twenty pounds when fully matured and is about twice the size of a full-grown rabbit. The paws and legs are short and chunky like a beaver's; the head is disproportionately large, which accounts for the principal grotesqueness of the creature; the front teeth are large and long and protruding and tobacco-color, a color which on a man's would need a thorough scraping off.

The top garment of the rodent's is of two varieties; a tough bristly hair, underneath which is a rich layer of soft and dark brown fur. The tail is the most outstanding part of the beaver with the exception of perhaps the head. The tail is hairless like a rat's, and is about a foot-and-a-half at its fullest length, acting as a balancing prop when the animal stands upright.

What has called forth the zealous attention of the Japanese to this furred rodent is that it can be eaten as well as the fur made available for human use. Even the tail is edible. Being rich in fat, a gluey substance rather, it can be prepared for food like an ox's tail. It is superb in stew. The fat-like strip of tissue becomes tender and has the taste of potatoes. A more substantial use of this tail is that its skin can be made into various sheath-like objects, purses and bags, such as are obtained from lizard and snake skins.

U.S. LABOR PROBLEM

Unemployment Expected to Reach 8 Million in 1946

With the close of the war with Japan, the U.S. Government has set about restoring industries to a peace footing. Director John Snyder of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization, in a statement issued on the subject on August 15, said that the sudden stoppage of orders for war supplies would involve a serious confusion in U.S. economy. He indicated the difficulties in the transition period, and pointed out the serious unemployment problem facing the U.S., stating that the number of jobless will probably reach the level of eight million in the spring of 1946. In the words of the U.S. Secreatry of the Treasury, Fred Vinson, the industrial reconversion program of the U.S. consists in the prevention of unemployment as the aftermath of the war. The U.S. has had her position immensely strengthened as a result of the war, and is now, with the Soviet Union, in a position to dominate world economy. The question of whether, and to what extent, the U.S. will be able to solve her multitudinous problems will have a very important bearing on the shaping of the postwar world, observes the Asahi, which continues:

The total production in the United States in the year 1944, according to a statement released by the Department of Commerce, reached $200,000,000,000, a figure which is fore than double the amount for 1939. Allowing for the higher prices, the volume of United States production rose by 80 per cent in the period indicated. This enormous increase is represented for the most part by the expansion of war industries including the aircraft and ship building industries. At the end of last June, Fred Vinson, who was then Director of the U.S. Office of War Mobilization, stated in a report that the amount spent by the Government on war supplies since 1940 had totalled more than $200,000,000,000, with the surplus in munitions, materials, and ships reaching huge figures. The enormous industrial power of the United States has to be reconverted into peace time productive power, a process which necessarily involves a serious dislocation in the camps of both capital and labor, especially in the domain of heavy industries.

If the confusion above referred to is to pass away as a temporary phenomenon, and if, as the Snyder report indicates, the United States is not to suffer from a prolonged period of unemployment, her productive power must be directed to production or provision of peace time goods and services. But then the United States must have outlets for her enormously expanded production. The industrial reconversion program of the United States implies, therefore, the aquisition of foreign markets, for which purpose preparations have been under way for some time.

In this connection, rumors have been current since the early part of the present year, to the effect that the United States will grant loans to the Soviet Union to the extent of $6,000,000,000, although the internal reconstruction of Soviet Russia is not welcome to the United States. In the same connection, it was stated that within twelve months, the Soviet Union would receive from the United States a loan from seven hundred to a thousand million dollars in amount. The attention of the United States is not limited to the Soviet Union, for the United States Department of Commerce announced on August 15 that the United States Government was negotiating new trade agreements with Canada and Great Britain, and that the same Government would soon start negotiations for the revision of existing trade agreements with India, Australia, and New Zealand. This indicates the direction in which the United States seeks the outlets for her immense production. But it is extremely doubtful whether the trade with war exhausted countries will enable the United States to solve the problem of surplus production. The doubt was well expressed by members of the Indian economic mission to the United States, when they declared in New York on August 8 that India desired a large increase in imports from the United States by mass transactions, but as a matter of fact this was rendered impracticable by the Indian shortage of dollar funds.

India is not the only case in point. The Snyder program of industrial reconversion provides for the immediate removal of wartime control domestic production and distribution over a wide field, but demands, in regard to external trade, the retention of the system of export licenses, revealing the intention of the United States to exercise strong governmental control to expand her foreign trade as a cure for economic ills.

The greatest internal problem of the United States relating to industrial reconversion is that of unemployment. In labor circles in the United States, the change-over from war industries to peacetime occupations had begun even before the cessation of hostilities with Germany. The growth of industrial unrest is clearly indicated by the increased number of labor strikes. Before the surrender of Germany, the number averaged twenty per day, but this increased to forty after the German surrender. The reconversion of industries is already creating unemployment. Snyder himself places the latest number of jobless at 1,100,000, but he expects that the number will rise to 5,000,000 or more in three months. The problem of unemployment will become serious with the progress of demobilization, and also with the presence of women workers. In his industrial reconversion program, Snyder proposes the extension of unemployment insurance and other items of labor legislation. The working classes in the United States, whose position has steadily risen since the first Roosevelt Administration, will not fail to exert a considerable influence on the industrial reconversion policy of the Government. Already in January, a bill providing for complete employment in public utility undertakings appeared in the United States Congress. Discussing the postwar unemployment problem, the New York Times (July 14) stated that the political parties were already vying with each other to curry favor with the working classes, with a view to the intermediate election of 1946 and the presidential election of 1948, an indication that the expansion of social insurance and other measures for combatting unemployment will play an important part in the internal politics of the United States.

ON INTERPRETING THE "REAL" JAPAN TO THE WEST

By JAPONICUS

Some while ago the present writer enjoyed the opportunity of perusing a book entitled Sundries Synthesis. It seems to me to evince a more than usually comprehensive grasp of Occidental ways of thought and feeling, and to embody the reflections of a more than unusually acute and vigorous mind. It was in fact a very brilliant and striking account of the changes which have passed over Japan since 1853. And, comparing the obvious and increasing westernization in outer aspect with the much less obvious, if no less real, persistence of the Japanese nature under the surface varnish, the author was naturally led to inquire what the essential characteristics of that nature are. A similar inquiry is made by the less sophisticated author of a work more recently published in London, and entitled The True Face of Japan.

Both authors depicted the pre-war visitor as disturbed by the orgies of the penetration of western ugliness which confronted the tourist. Is this the country of "Color, courtesy, and charm," which the prize-winning advertisement acclaims? Sky-scraping ferro-concrete; universal foreign dress,—not always too elegant,—for men and children; uninviting "cafes"; motor cars not always too carefully driven;—brusque boys and hatless girls; cigarettes; bottled beer; noisy factories and noisy workmen: this might, the tourist thinks, be New York or Glasgow, only in Glasgow the barmaid does not expect to sit down and chat with you! These authors admit it freely,—but they inform the tourist that it is all a surface illusion. Beneath, the essential Japan remains unchanged and unchanging, and indeed unchangeable. And they exhibit that unchanging essence as consisting solely in an overpowering conviction of racial perfection and racial ambition. They place Japan's pride and glory in this solidarity and in this ambition. An unfriendly author, Venables, takes the same view—only he calls solidarity "herd-instinct," and ambition "aggressiveness."

Clearly, there might be intense consciousness of unity on the part of a thoroughly worthless people. Perhaps the gipsies afford an illustration: they are exceedingly clannish and at the same time exceedingly dishonest and indolent. Whether we like the gipsies or not, we surely must admit that racial solidarity in itself does not carry us very far. Application is a very good thing in a workman, but if he devotes himself with earnest application to manufacturing coiners' moulds and burglar's toools, it is not so admirable. Mere solidarity does not, in itself, imply a very high tribute to a people. We do not care so much to know whether they are united, as what they are united in: Are they united in kindness and delicacy,—or in ruthlessness and cowardice? That interests one more.

Nor is an over-working assurance of national superiority and national destiny in itself a remarkable or admirable thing. Again, it all depends on the nature of the people who entertain it. Catholic Christians have an intense assurance of the supreme superiority of the Christian character, and an equal conviction of the certainty of its eventual triumph. But unless and until we assess with approval the value of the Christian ideal, we cannot say that this conviction is particularly laudable in itself. Solidarity and emulation are not qualities to be decried; but they are not particularly attractive. The interpreter of Japan to the West is under a primary obligation to show to the West how attractive Japan is. If he merely sets out to show how formidable Japan is, he may please two or three Japanese who may pick up his book; but he will only alienate and alarm the foreign reader to whom it is addressed.

Again, a certain proportion of the literature written before the War in the English language to explain Japan to the West might as well have been dropped into the Pacific Ocean, for any good it was ever likely to do. Very well written in grammar and even in idiom, it was apt to be repellent to the foreigner in treatment. The two works above-cited are not to be blamed in this respect; but much of the printed matter which was then issued was calculated to find no readers abroad, simply because it was, to the foreign taste, so entirely dry and heavy. The foreign reader expects to find the most prosaic subject illuminated by humor, elegance and lightness of touch. If he wants bare facts, he goes for them to an almanac or an encyclopaedia. The pedagogic marshalling of facts is not his idea of a book. He finds it arid and uncomfortable. A prominent English scholar suggests that the use of Chinese characters by the Eastern, and a flexible script by the Western world is responsible for this difference of attitude. The Japanese expects to be furnished with the facts, and to do the embroidery for himself. The less imaginative Westerner expects the author to provide, as it were, a running commentary or accompaniment to the facts. In assisting in an endeavor to translate Japanese work into English, he was struck by this rigidity of the Chinese script. It is difficult to convince a Japanese of the elasticity of English, and to demonstrate that the same Chinese character cannot always be translated by the same English word, but that everything depends on the background and the context. A particular word used in the opening of an English paragraph may imperatively require to be replaced by quite a different one if it occurs in the middle. A simple character may have to be translated by a whole accumulation of English words if it is not to seem jejune; and they will not always be the same words. He cites this elasticity of English not necessarily as a merit of his mother tongue but as an evidence of the rigidity of the Chinese script, which does not lend itself to the lightness of touch which is absolutely demanded in English, and which is seen developed to a remarkable degree in Japanese drawing and painting. Whether his judgment on the matter is correct or not, there is no denying that the mass of pre-War literature translated from the Japanese into English purporting to explain Japan to the West was a mere waste of paper, not to say of energy.

To hit the foreign taste and secure a foreign audience, pedagogic aridity must be discarded,—except in encyclopaedias! Facetiousness and frivolity—the opposite pitfall—must be still more sedulously avoided: it is only an artist who, in a foreign language, can hit the golden mean. But it is worth attempting: Etsu Sugimoto, Nitobe and Markino succeeded in it.

Another reason which sometimes rendered well-intentioned writing valueless was a nervous anxiety to justify every Japanese habit. For instance, without entering on the thorny question of the superiority of either system, it may be admitted that the status of women in Japan and in the Occident is markedly different. But the author of The True Face of Japan enters upon a laboured argument to prove that "the Japanese woman is not a slave." Nobody said she was: but the odd thing is that he goes on to observe that all her rich resources of tact and amiability are exerted to create the impression that she is one! There is not much difference between being slavish and doing one's level best to behave like a slave; but this does not seem to have struck the author! Which just shows that in his anxiety to avoid one imputation he perpetrates another scarcely less damaging. Certainly neither imputation is correct; but the foreign reader will as certainly remain dubious and unconvinced by the well-meant argument.

There is a considerable output of literature, therefore, which misses its mark. It is meant, very sincerely and honestly, to remove misconceptions and to promote understanding. All it says may be perfectly true and worth saying. But it misses its mark, because the foreigner will not read it. Either it is dry, or it gives an impression of "special pleading." The ordinary foreigner does not want a dry account of Japanese culture, especially in its more esoteric forms; and he is apt to be chilled by express or implicit comparisons disadvantageous to the culture with which he is familiar as his own. The comparison may be perfectly justified—but the foreigner is naturally human, and resents it. Take the very day instance of the assertion that there is nowhere in the world a beauty comparable to that of the cherry-blossom. The foreigner, comparing only the outward beauty of a Devonshire apple-orchard, and ignorant of the halo of romance and valor which irradiates the sakura, is at once irritated by what he takes to be provoking self-praise. Our own things may really be the best; but it does not become us to say so.

Take again an article by a very competent writer in a well-known magazine. Almost at the outset he puts the reader in his place as a Western materialist who sees only the superficial aspect of things and makes very little effort to understand the spiritual meaning which underlies them. The foreign reader may be a superficial fool, but being undoubtedly human, he is not likely to enjoy being told so. It may be that, as this author remarks, the repellent exterior of westernized Japan is irradiated in Japanese eyes by a halo of indomitable perseverance and energy. He does not give the foreigner credit for realizing this halo of vital energy exerted in the face of terrific odds (though it has avowedly been noted by visitors again and again.) But while the foreigner does see, and honorably applauds, the halo, he also notes that all this energy and determination have admittedly been embodied in a thoroughly unprepossessing form. It was well to rebuild Yokohama—but was it necessary to rebuild it like that? In a form that contradicts every inspiration of Japanese craftsmanship? One is told that a Japanese statesman, on being shown the new mansion appropriated for the use of the Prime Minister, remarked with approval: "Ah, this is fine! This is splendid!—This is just like The Imperial Hotel!!!!" It is not necessary, in order to evince perseverance and indomitable courage, to build like Mr. F. L. Wright.

Certainly foreign writers in the past have lectured Japan, without a glimmering of the idea that their attitude might be offensive. Particularly, some of the earlier missionaries may be taxed with this naivete, But there is no need to imitate their mistake.

What is really helpful is neither a laboured attempt to show that Japanese notions can in no respect be improved upon—which would be clean contrary to the principles embodied in the Emperor Meiji's rescript—nor a solemn exposition of esoteric arts—but a simple and modest account of the beauty and kindliness of life in Japan. If the object is to give the stranger something that he will really read and assimilate, there can be nothing better calculated to achieve that end. Mrs. Sugimoto's works are invaluable in this direction. Such accounts as were published long ago by that acute and sympathetic explorer, Isabelle Bird, "naught extenuating and setting down naught in malice," do not seem to have found many modern successors.

Let us briefly examine what are the salient features of life in Japan which such works might bring out in relief.

There is, first of all, good-humor. The author who reported that two coolies colliding with their carts in the Ginza, instead of exchanging curses, saluted one another with polite bows and apologies, did more to recommend Japan to the world than a thousand writers on the Noh. It may probably be true that the Noh was lurking hidden at the root of this good-humor; but that is beside the point. Japan is still the land of universal courtesy. An English critic of that once popular humorist "Max O'Reilly," was led to declare that French politesse does not reside in the hat. It is not a thing of hat-raising and bows. It has a standardized surface application, indeed; but it essentially depends on the good-humor of the people, and their anxiety to be of service.

Because a stranger may have met an occasional imperious petty official or a giggling urchin, or because he has been one of a panting crowd which is trying to pass through the strait gate of a railway wicket, it is foolish to forget the innumerable occasions on which he has met with nothing but amicability and kind assistance. There is, indeed, in Japan a deep seated tradition which forbids over-much meddling with other people's affairs, for fear of complications—but surely English people should be the last to complain of that!

If this characteristic were to disappear under the stress and hurry of modern business and industry, it appears to one that Japan would be losing her soul for the sake of safety. She would be busily and painfully preserving a mummified Japan For spiritual qualities, once lost, can hardly be regained.

Then there is an intensely strong sense of humor. This comes out characteristically in every line of Hokusai's; but indeed no foreign resident here can have been in the company of Japanese without noting their quick readiness to be amused.

And family affection. The head of the house may conceivably go out once in a blue moon for artistic and artificial excitement: that fact ought not to blind us to the sober truth that he is a decent and honest fellow who likes nothing better than to chat with his wife and to work and play with the children. It strikes a foreign tourist as a curious fact that one very seldom meets a drunken man in this Tokyo of seven millions of people. The effects of sake are swift, and as swiftly disappear: instead of reeling home to be disagreeable, the coolie who indulges sleeps it off and goes home sober. But altogether apart from that, the Japanese enjoys himself most at home, in the family circle. Children are not relegated to the nursery—they sit up late, and no meal would be complete without them. If domestic life and affection were to be seriously threatened by modern business and industry—and to some extent they are—something essential and vital would be in danger of passing out of the soul of Japan.

And then there is beauty and the love of delicate charm. Japan has led the world in these: she can subdue the world to herself very surely and effectively by retaining and developing her unmeasured wealth of Love and Beauty. Beauty, and Love which is the heart of Beauty, are—believe it or not—the most powerful forces in the universe. For they are in harmony with the nature of things must be supreme—deeper than solidarity, more insistent than aspiration. Moreover, they are ingrained in the Japanese soul and she cannot let them go, if she would.

If Japan could let Beauty and Courtesy go, she might gain a great deal,—but she would have ceased to be Japan.

OUR CULTURAL TIES

Close Affinity With Southern Regions Is Noted

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

In Japan, needless to say, there had been from early times such striped cloth as "shizu-ori" and "kani-hata." In the latter part of the Fujiwara period, cross-striped cloth was used, and in the Kamakura period this was favorably received by the military class, as it was found to be consistent with the simple and compact spirit of the samurai. Thereafter, it became so popular among the samurai that in the Muromachi period no cross-striped cloth could be used by non-samurai without the permission of the Shogunate. However, the noh-dancers of those days (members of the Kanze family) were allowed to appear on the stage in cross-striped garments. Between the end of this period and the Momoyama period Japan maintained closer commercial intercourse with the South Seas and striped cloths were abundantly imported. This is evident from the fact that the famous courtesan Yoshino-tayu was garbed in cross-striped obi and uchikake so strikingly that the term "Yoshino cross-striped" is still extant.

In old times, Japanese ambassadors to China in most cases seem to have landed at Yangchow. In those days Yangchow, Chuanchow, Foochow and Kwangchow were ports where Persian, Arabian and Jewish merchants were engaged in trading with China, and there goods were brought from India, Rinyu (Champa), Siam, Burma, Java, Ceylon, Camobodia, Sumatra, Borneo, Persia and Rome. For instance, nacres, tusks Sirns, crystals, ambers, corals, pearls, emeralds, tortoise shells, medicines, perfumes, etc. came from the south; whereas thoe decorative design and devices which are peculiar to the south were also introduced. A perusal of the treasures preserved in the Shosoin repository will confirm this assertion.

Perhaps the most interesting articles are the rantal (lacquered bamboo) utensils, which are called "shikko-hei" and resemble the kimma-nuri of Java and Thailand It seems to us that the bamboo-work was developed from early times in the southern part of China. In Szechwan, people made a medicine called "chiang," which found its way to Kwangchow and Siam. In Siam receptacles for this medicine were made of bamboo. The surface of each vessel was lacquered and ornamented and was gilded with gold foils, the last-named art being called kimma-nuri. Later on, it was introduced to Java where it became very popular, ultimately spreading to all parts of the East Indies. This art was also introduced to Japan shortly after it started to regularize its commercial intercourse with the South Seas. The most famous Japanese artisan of kimma-nuri was Zokoku Tamakaji of Sanuki, who lived between the last stage of the Tokugawa period and the beginning of the Meiji era. In view of Japan's present policy of greater East Asia harmony, it is necessary that it should encourage the development of this art. It may, however, be noted that the nacres which are noticeable in Thai lacquerware resembles that of China, and it is likely that these kinds of mother-of-pearl decorations were first introduced from Persia. Some designs resemble the motifs of Ajanta and are characterized by a display of entangled slender leaves rising in flames.

Passed Through Foochow

All the commodities which were imported to China from the southern region passed through Chuanchow, Kwangchow, Foochow and Chekiang, where there were many Westerners and a number of European ships periodically arrived from various ports of the South Sea islands. Earlier, cotton seeds had been brought to this part of the world by the Indians, and Chohnen, Kiyomori and Eisai Zenji established cultural contacts with the south through trading operations with Chekiang and Chuanchow. In the meantime, Prince Takaoka visited [illegible] (a region near Singapore), while Seika Fujiwara was drifted ashore in Annam. All these historical facts are evidence enough that Japan had established contacts with the southern countries at an early date, though such contacts were not formal in nature. Its subsequent intercourse with the south can be traced, among other things, through ceramic industry, the most noted regions for which are generally thought to have been South China, Annam and Siam. The potter's earth crockery manufactured in Siam were imported to our country in the Ashikaga period, and in the Momoyama period some of these vessels were authenticated by Rikyu, the famous master of tea ceremony, with his signature.

It is generally believed that ceramic industry flourished in Siam from the thirteenth century to the fifteenth or sixteenth century, but there are many divergent opinions in this regard. Anyhow, it is certain that some Chinese potters were [illegible] to develop Siam's ceramic art. Consequently, among the Siamese potteries a large variety reflected the style of China. For instance, tea-cups, wine bottles and lidded dishes were of Chinese patterns, while gargolls, dog images and other things were of Siamese designs. The Siamese earthen pans and pots were imported to Japan, but they were used only by the votaries of the tea cult. On the other hand, some Japanese earthenware may have been introduced to Siam, though it is believed that certain Japanese pretending as Loochoo people first took Chinese earthenware to that country.

The Annamites, at first lived in the southern part of China and, after coming down to the south, became related to the Champas, Malays and Chinese of that region. As a result, they remained under Chinese influence, but after the termination of the turmoils during the Five Dynasties and Ten States, although they became independent and called their country Dai Etsu, or Tai Yueh, in reality, Annam remained a subject state of China. It was, therefore, natural that the so-called Annamese gosu (a kind of earthenware), which were imported from the Tongking district in the early stage of the Tokugawa period, had abundant Chinese elements in them. There are many articles of this kind in the Philippine Islands too. According to Bakon Taguchi's Tohki Koh (Book of Ceramics), the foreign earthenware imported since the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate were mostly Annamese. Tokubei Tenjiku, Nagamasa Yamada, Gohei Zeniya and some other enterprising men went over to the South Seas in pahan and red-seal chartered ships to undertake commercial operations. There were, in fact, Japanese quarters in some of the South Sea towns and the Japanese communities there were powerful and influential. Under such circumstances, various kinds of earthenware were imported from these towns, but they were known by the general term of "Annamese earthenware." They were classified as such, because it was found difficult to distinguish the Annamese-style gosu from the Chinese-style ones of South China. It is probable that a kind of seiji (celadon porcelain), which we call shukoh in Japan, may have come from Annam.

(To Be Concluded)

Patriot

For an hour the commanding officer had been lecturing the squad of new recruits about the glories of being a soldier.

Having emphasized their duties as soldiers, the officer called to one of the recruits and questioned him.

"Now then," he said. "I just want to see whether you have been listening. Tell me, why should a man lay down his life for his country?"

McGlinty scratched his head for a moment. Then his face lit up.

"Faith, captain," he cried, "you're right—why should he?"

Thrift

We heard of the sad case of a Scotsman who was engaged to a girl who became so fat that he wanted to break off the engagement. But the girl couldn't get the ring off, so he had to marry her.

And Lock the Door

Teacher—What is the best way to preserve peaches?

Bright Boy—Keep them on a high shelf.

Borrowing Himself

"Why do you say it would be foolish to ask our friend for a loan?"

"His daughter is getting married this week."